

Environmental Protection Agency

Pt. 63, Subpt. MMMM, Table 3

Citation	Subject	Applicable to subpart MMMM	Explanation
§ 63.10(a) .....	Recordkeeping/Reporting—Ap- plicability and General Infor- mation.	Yes.	
§ 63.10(b)(1) .....	General Recordkeeping Re- quirements.	Yes .....	Additional requirements are specified in §§ 63.3930 and 63.3931.
§ 63.10(b)(2) (i)–(v) .....	Recordkeeping Relevant to Startup, Shutdown, and Mal- function Periods and CMS.	Yes .....	Requirements for startup, shut- down, and malfunction records only apply to add-on control devices used to com- ply with the standard.
§ 63.10(b)(2) (vi)–(xi) .....	.....	Yes.	
§ 63.10(b)(2) (xii) .....	Records .....	Yes.	
§ 63.10(b)(2) (xiii) .....	.....	No .....	Subpart MMMM does not re- quire the use of continuous emissions monitoring systems.
§ 63.10(b)(2) (xiv) .....	.....	Yes.	
§ 63.10(b)(3) .....	Recordkeeping Requirements for Applicability Determina- tions.	Yes.	
§ 63.10(c) (1)–(6) .....	Additional Recordkeeping Re- quirements for Sources with CMS.	Yes.	
§ 63.10(c) (7)–(8) .....	.....	No .....	The same records are required in § 63.3920(a)(7).
§ 63.10(c) (9)–(15) .....	.....	Yes.	
§ 63.10(d)(1) .....	General Reporting Require- ments.	Yes .....	Additional requirements are specified in § 63.3920.
§ 63.10(d)(2) .....	Report of Performance Test Re- sults.	Yes .....	Additional requirements are specified in § 63.3920(b).
§ 63.10(d)(3) .....	Reporting Opacity or Visible Emissions Observations.	No .....	Subpart MMMM does not re- quire opacity or visible emis- sions observations.
§ 63.10(d)(4) .....	Progress Reports for Sources With Compliance Extensions.	Yes.	
§ 63.10(d)(5) .....	Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunc- tion Reports.	Yes .....	Applies only to add-on control devices at sources using these to comply with the standard.
§ 63.10(e) (1)–(2) .....	Additional CMS Reports .....	No .....	Subpart MMMM does not re- quire the use of continuous emissions monitoring systems.
§ 63.10(e) (3) .....	Excess Emissions/CMS Per- formance Reports.	No .....	Section 63.3920 (b) specifies the contents of periodic com- pliance reports.
§ 63.10(e) (4) .....	COMS Data Reports .....	No .....	Subpart MMMM does not specify requirements for opac- ity or COMS.
§ 63.10(f) .....	Recordkeeping/Reporting Waiv- er.	Yes.	
§ 63.11 .....	Control Device Requirements/ Flares.	No .....	Subpart MMMM does not speci- fy use of flares for compli- ance.
§ 63.12 .....	State Authority and Delegations	Yes.	
§ 63.13 .....	Addresses .....	Yes.	
§ 63.14 .....	Incorporation by Reference .....	Yes.	
§ 63.15 .....	Availability of Information/Con- fidentiality.	Yes.	

TABLE 3 TO SUBPART MMMM OF PART 63—DEFAULT ORGANIC HAP MASS FRACTION  
FOR SOLVENTS AND SOLVENT BLENDS

You may use the mass fraction values in the following table for solvent blends for which you do not have test data or manufacturer's formulation data and which match either the solvent blend name or the chemical abstract series (CAS) number. If a solvent blend matches both the name and CAS number for an entry, that entry's organic HAP mass fraction must be used for that solvent blend. Otherwise, use the organic HAP mass fraction for the entry matching either the solvent blend name or CAS number, or use the organic HAP mass fraction from table 4 to this subpart if neither the name or CAS number match.

Solvent/solvent blend	CAS. No.	Average organic HAP mass fraction	Typical organic HAP, percent by mass
1. Toluene .....	108–88–3	1.0	Toluene.
2. Xylene(s) .....	1330–20–7	1.0	Xylenes, ethylbenzene.
3. Hexane .....	110–54–3	0.5	n-hexane.
4. n-Hexane .....	110–54–3	1.0	n-hexane.
5. Ethylbenzene .....	100–41–4	1.0	Ethylbenzene.
6. Aliphatic 140 .....	.....	0	None.
7. Aromatic 100 .....	.....	0.02	1% xylene, 1% cumene.
8. Aromatic 150 .....	.....	0.09	Naphthalene.
9. Aromatic naphtha .....	64742–95–6	0.02	1% xylene, 1% cumene.
10. Aromatic solvent .....	64742–94–5	0.1	Naphthalene.
11. Exempt mineral spirits .....	8032–32–4	0	None.
12. Ligroines (VM & P) .....	8032–32–4	0	None.
13. Lactol spirits .....	64742–89–6	0.15	Toluene.
14. Low aromatic white spirit .....	64742–82–1	0	None.
15. Mineral spirits .....	64742–88–7	0.01	Xylenes.
16. Hydrotreated naphtha .....	64742–48–9	0	None.
17. Hydrotreated light distillate .....	64742–47–8	0.001	Toluene.
18. Stoddard solvent .....	8052–41–3	0.01	Xylenes.
19. Super high-flash naphtha .....	64742–95–6	0.05	Xylenes.
20. Varsol® solvent .....	8052–49–3	0.01	0.5% xylenes, 0.5% ethylbenzene.
21. VM & P naphtha .....	64742–89–8	0.06	3% toluene, 3% xylene.
22. Petroleum distillate mixture .....	68477–31–6	0.08	4% naphthalene, 4% biphenyl.

TABLE 4 TO SUBPART MMMM OF PART 63—DEFAULT ORGANIC HAP MASS FRACTION FOR PETROLEUM SOLVENT GROUPS <sup>A</sup>

You may use the mass fraction values in the following table for solvent blends for which you do not have test data or manufacturer's formulation data.

Solvent type	Average organic HAP mass fraction	Typical organic HAP, percent by mass
Aliphatic <sup>b</sup>	0.03	1% Xylene, 1% Toluene, and 1% Ethylbenzene.
Aromatic <sup>c</sup>	0.06	4% Xylene, 1% Toluene, and 1% Ethylbenzene.

<sup>a</sup> Use this table only if the solvent blend does not match any of the solvent blends in Table 3 to this subpart by either solvent blend name or CAS number and you only know whether the blend is aliphatic or aromatic.

<sup>b</sup> Mineral Spirits 135, Mineral Spirits 150 EC, Naphtha, Mixed Hydrocarbon, Aliphatic Hydrocarbon, Aliphatic Naphtha, Naphthol Spirits, Petroleum Spirits, Petroleum Oil, Petroleum Naphtha, Solvent Naphtha, Solvent Blend.

<sup>c</sup> Medium-flash Naphtha, High-flash Naphtha, Aromatic Naphtha, Light Aromatic Naphtha, Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Light Aromatic Solvent.

#### APPENDIX A TO SUBPART MMMM OF PART 63—ALTERNATIVE CAPTURE EFFICIENCY AND DESTRUCTION EFFICIENCY MEASUREMENT AND MONITORING PROCEDURES FOR MAGNET WIRE COATING OPERATIONS

##### 1.0 Introduction.

1.1 These alternative procedures for capture efficiency and destruction efficiency measurement and monitoring are intended principally for newer magnet wire coating machines where the control device is internal and integral to the oven so that it is difficult or infeasible to make gas measurements at the inlet to the control device.

1.2 In newer gas fired magnet wire ovens with thermal control (no catalyst), the burner tube serves as the control device (thermal oxidizer) for the process. The combustion of solvents in the burner tube is the principal source of heat for the oven.

1.3 In newer magnet wire ovens with a catalyst there is either a burner tube (gas fired ovens) or a tube filled with electric heating elements (electric heated oven) before the catalyst. A large portion of the solvent is often oxidized before reaching the catalyst. The combustion of solvents in the tube and across the catalyst is the principal source of heat for the oven. The internal catalyst in these ovens cannot be accessed without disassembly of the oven. This disassembly includes removal of the oven insulation. Oven reassembly often requires the installation of new oven insulation.

1.4 Some older magnet wire ovens have external afterburners. A significant portion of the solvent is oxidized within these ovens as well.

1.5 The alternative procedure for destruction efficiency determines the organic carbon content of the volatiles entering the